

Compromise

There is an old story of a woman who was pursued by wolves and by throwing one child to the ravenous beasts saved all the others.

In politics a good man sometimes has to give up something very dear for the sake of something dearer. That may be a commendable compromise.

But to give up something good for something less good is a bad compromise.

Brittle Resolutions

Here we are in February! Our New Year resolutions are being tested. Let us hope they were tough and not brittle resolutions. Let us not say "I will never do this" and then quit trying if we fail a single time. But let us say "I will try, and try, and if necessary, I will die trying."

Remember When You Were Young

Every father and mother should tell stories to the children of the times when they were young.

Children love stories, and especially true stories. And it makes them acquainted with those older than themselves to hear of what these older people have been through. And it helps them get ready for their own coming years.

And besides this it helps the old folks keep young in heart, and makes them realize how things seem to the boy and girl who are just beginning life. The stories by the fireside are a blessed thing.

Belgium and the United States

One of the best things we have read in defense of the action taken by our President relative to the "lost opportunity" in the case of the invasion of Belgium is found in a recent editorial of the Louisville Evening Post which is as follows:

"The Financial Chronicle says truthfully that 'nothing has been more persistently misrepresented than the attitude of the United States regarding Germany's violation of Belgium's rights,' and it should have added that the one individual most persistent in that misrepresentation has been Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

"The facts in regard to this whole matter are briefly summarized in the Chronicle. Germany, France and Great Britain, by solemn treaty between themselves, involving no others, guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. In that treaty the United States had no part. After Germany invaded Belgium Great Britain declared war upon her. Before Germany invaded Belgium Great Britain 'protested' against that invasion. She followed up the protest by a declaration of war.

"The United States never entered into, nor ever considered a treaty relating to Belgium. The United States did sign The Hague declaration declaring it to be the opinion of the signatory powers that the invasion of neutral territory was to be condemned, but the United States appended to that signature its declaration that 'nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political question or policy of any foreign State.'

"In other words, the United States agreed to sign a convention depre-

eating as unjust violation of the rights of any neutral, but distinctly affirmed that it was simply a matter of opinion and that it acknowledged no responsibility to entangle itself in European politics over the matter.

"This really settles the question, but the following comment of the Chronicle is pertinent:

"The German army was in Belgium before the world knew positively that it even intended to invade that country; even Sir Edward Gray's preliminary protest came really after the thing was done. Therefore, a protest by the government at Washington, if it had any meaning, must have meant that the United States was ordering Germany out of Belgium. And if this notification was to be anything more than a means of making the United States ridiculous, the ultimate purpose must have been to apply force in case the protest was disregarded by Germany—as, of course, it would have been.

"The whole case is here settled. If it was proper for the United States to declare war upon Germany because of Germany's invasion of Belgium, the President would have acted properly in protesting Germany's occupation of Belgium. (He could not have protested Germany's invasion of Belgium, because that took place before he heard about it.) To have protested Germany's occupation of Belgium would either have been an order to Germany to vacate or a piece of mock heroics. The impartial judgment of this country is that President acted wisely in not mixing in the Belgian affair. Mr. Roosevelt should, however, be fair with his countrymen. If he wants a war with Germany over Belgium he should say so."

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PAGE 8. East Kentucky News.—Song, The Dixie Highway.

You will all be interested in the song "Dixie Highway" on page 8. Why not get in harmony with this great blessing, which is a reality, and sing your hearts' desires to the music which is advertised on page 4.

The article on Pneumonia, on page 5, is one that will give you light on the dreaded disease. Read it for your own edification.

Every student should clip out the college song, on page 2 and learn it. You cannot be wholly loyal to your institution till you will have learned this song.

Cheese Making in the Mountains on the farm page should be of interest to those having land and cattle in the mountains.

Don't fail to make a good garden after reading the article in the Home Department this issue. There is profit in the garden according to this article.

Joyful.

"I should like some rather joyful boister," said the slangy young man. "Yes, sir. How about a check?" said the brisk haberdasher, thinking of what always brought most joy to himself.—Buffalo Express.

IN OUR OWN STATE

The Kauffman Anti-trust Bill passed the Kentucky House by 79 to 5. It fulfills a platform pledge. The Senate re-passed the Anti-pass Bill with the amendments made in the House.

The Court of Appeals on Friday, the 4th, sustained the right of Kentucky to tax and restrict foreign insurance companies as the State from which those companies come tax and restrict Kentucky companies.

Students of Transylvania College at Lexington on the 8th voted their preference 10 to 1 for the preparedness policy of President Wilson as compared with the Roosevelt idea of preparedness and the Bryan policy of pacifism.

More than 1,000 delegates arrived in Louisville Sunday for the National Canners' Convention. Governor Stanley delivered the State's welcome.

A bill to create State and county excise commissions, drafted at the instance of Governor Stanley to substitute measures that were called up for special action in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature provides for rules and regulations intended to solve the problems of violations.

Denying George B. Alexander, imprisoned Paris banker, a pardon, Governor Stanley said he could find no extenuating circumstances in the case of the man who practiced "every art of deceit to secure the confidence of his fellow-men and enticed them into an unknown snare."

Laurel County Boy Makes Good

In an official bulletin issued by headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, appears the name of John Casteel, of Oakley, this county, as having qualified as a marksman in that most interesting branch of the Government service.

John, who is a son of Robert Casteel, of Oakley, enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at its portland, Oregon, recruiting station on May 17, 1915, and is now serving with the American Legation Guard at Peking, China, where he is having many interesting and exciting experiences.

Considering the fact that Casteel is scarcely more than a recruit, his performance in gunnery is considered by Marine Corps officials as little short of marvelous, and they expect him to break many marksmanship records before his enlistment expires.—Mountain Echo.

Unfavorable Comment

The Action of State Senator Chas. D. Arnett in voting against the submission of a Statewide prohibition amendment to the people has called forth much unfavorable comment. Mr. Arnett is supposed to represent five dry counties, viz: Breathitt, Owsley, Wolfe, Morgan and Magoffin. By the aid of the preachers and the dry people he was, in the primary, able to defeat Senator E. E. Hogg, an able lawyer, and a man of influence in the Senate. Senator Arnett, of course has reasons for his lightning change of attitude on this question, but there are many people among his constituents who are wanting to know what these reasons are, paraphrasing the Winchester Democrat on Senator J. Will Clay.—Jackson Times.

Hazard Light Plant Improved

The Kentucky River Power Company took over the Hazard Power Company and will have entire control of the lighting of the city. It is the purpose of the new company to arrange for continuous day and night service. The service is to be extended all over town in the near future. It is said that a little more than one-half of the possible patrons of Hazard are now taking the service. Power is to be furnished for any kind of manufacturing or other enterprises. Hazard is to be congratulated on this improvement which the new company is able to make.

Reorganization of Estill County Oil Company

A half interest in the Gaines and Marcum company was purchased by N. G. Neely, of St. Mary's, Ohio, which will be operated in the future as the Gaines, Marcum & Neely concern. The property consists of 5,000 acres of leases, a large part of which is situated in the best producing territory, two drilling machines here, than Lord Kitchener.

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U. S. NEWS

Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, asked for special police guards to protect the United States cruiser which arrived from Haiti from possible bomb dropping.

Nicholas Longworth has practically been agreed upon for chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, which is understood to end the factional fight brewing for several weeks.

Approval has not been given by President Wilson and Democrats of the Senate are by no means unanimously in favor of amendments to the Colombian treaty, reported last week by the Foreign Relations Committee, it is announced.

The dedication of San Diego's Exposition has been set for Saturday, March 18. The informal opening came on New Years, but the two months and a half were necessary for the installation of foreign exhibits, construction of new buildings and reorganization of the Isthmus, which houses Exposition amusements.

A new government building is being constructed at the Panama-California International Exposition to house the aquarium of the fisheries department. The structure is 102 by 100 feet and is at the head of the Isthmus. This great display will have the advantage of an entire building.

KITCHENER TO LEAVE CABINET

Predicted He Will Go to the Far East.

SUCCEEDED BY ROBERTSON

Belief That Strong General Head is Needed to Protect Suez Canal From German-Turco Menace Leads to Kitchener's Selection.

London, Feb. 8.—The comparative tranquil atmosphere that has marked the domestic political situation for some weeks, has given way overnight to a feeling of restlessness, until political London is a flutter with excitement and speculation, centered upon Lord Kitchener. The Earl of Kitchener's future incumbency in the office of secretary for war seems again in doubt. This time, unlike previous occasions, doubts are based on concrete facts, not guesses or political attacks.

A revolutionary change just made in the functions of the secretary of war is the structure from which rose during the last twenty-four hours a number of strong possibilities all culminating in the expectation of sweeping changes in Great Britain's military administration. This change consists of a new order whereby the British chief of staff, General Sir William Robertson and not, as heretofore, the war secretary, "shall be responsible for issuing orders of the government regarding military operations."

This sensational order, by which Lord Kitchener is practically superseded in the foremost function of his office was at once taken up by the press as a substantial sign that the days of Earl Kitchener as war secretary are definitely numbered.

One report was insistent and found such general credence that the press and public attach much significance to it. That was that Lord Derby, of the recent recruiting campaign fame, is to become war secretary. In some quarters Lloyd-George is mentioned as the successor of Lord Kitchener while in military circles General Sir William Robertson is considered likely to be named to the office.

The change, if made, will be made with grace, and to the nation Kitchener will in no way appear as the loser. The general prediction is that Lord Kitchener will be sent to the far east, where the Turco-German menace to the Suez canal, and ultimately to India is admittedly developing into a reality.

There has long been a tendency to the belief that a strong general head is needed to oppose the military genius of Field Marshal von Goltz, the German commander now directing the three inter-department theaters of war in Asia and destined to lead the drive on Suez. No other man for this task could be found in the British empire, according to all military critics here, than Lord Kitchener.

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ADELE RITCHIE

Musical Comedy Star, Recently Freed, to Wed Lou-Tellegen.



Photo by American Press Association

New York, Feb. 8.—Miss Geraldine Farrar, grand opera star and Lou-Tellegen, the actor, drove to the municipal building and hurried to Clerk Scully's office for a marriage license. Their friends say they will be married at Miss Farrar's home.

LOOK FOR END OF LUSITANIA CASE

Resentment Against German Embassy Reports.

U. S. POSITION THE SAME

State Department Officially Announces That This Country Has Not Changed Its Stand on Issue—More Acceptable Offer Is Possible.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The fact that President Wilson has delayed his conference with Secretary Lansing over the latest German offer in the Lusitania case is being urged by officials of the state department against too much being taken for granted one way or another as to the final outcome of the controversy.

Already, it is apparent, there is being manifested in White House circles, a resentment against reports emanating from German sources regarding the extent which the Berlin memorandum does or does not conform with the American demands.

Mr. Lansing, who had refused heretofore to comment on these reports, manifested a strong resentment against a statement attributed several days ago in the Berlin press dispatches to Under Secretary Zimmerman of the Berlin foreign office that the United States government at the last moment should have presented demands which Germany could not accept. Commenting on this statement, Secretary Lansing dictated the following:

"This government has not increased the demands made in the Lusitania, as set forth in the notes of May 13, June 9 and July 21. I doubt if Dr. Zimmerman ever made the statement that new demands had been injected, because he must know now that it is utterly false."

Following this the secretary again stated that the note was unchanged from what it was when the Berlin proposals were received.

Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, which called at the White House shortly after this statement was made, left with a distinct idea that a settlement is in sight. He said that his impression was that the Lusitania case was "practically settled" and that he was not in the least apprehensive over the outcome. The senator from Missouri added, however, that there may be a further exchange of notes between this government and Berlin.

Persons in close touch with the German embassy continued to express the utmost confidence in an early settlement on the basis of Germany's communication.

Significant perhaps of the reasons for the delay on the part of the administration in passing judgment on the German memorandum is the fact ascertained from certain administration officials is that the president thinks that Count von Bernstorff, for the Berlin office, has in reserve a still more acceptable offer, should the United States reject the last proposals.

That the president may have a suspicion that Count von Bernstorff is

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WORLD NEWS

The seizure of the English liner "Appam" by a small German cruiser is regarded everywhere as a brilliant act of its kind. The English crew was overpowered, when the boat was off the western coast of Africa, a German crew took command, crossed the Atlantic and eluding the British cruisers, took the Appam into port at Hampton Roads.

Whether the boat shall be regarded as a prize or not, whether she shall be allowed to remain in port in a neutral country is a question for the United States to determine. The case is an unusual one.

Rumania is reported to be ready at short notice to enter the war on the side of Russia and her allies. This means an additional force of about half a million men—and may delay the move on the allies at Salonica that Germany and Austria are starting to make.

Reports come persistently from the Orient that Japan is seeking to renew her demands on China for a controlling hand in the affairs of that state which would virtually make her the ruler. Tho the reports are not confirmed there is reason to believe that Japan is alert to her opportunity and will strive to realize her ambition to be the leader in the Asiatic affairs if possible.

The relations of the United States with Germany are again a subject of comment. The final refusal of Germany to admit the illegality of the sinking of the Lusitania or to disavow the act has brought up the whole question anew. President Wilson has returned to Washington to consider the matter.

The erection of a large statue to Miss Cavell, the English nurse, who was executed by the Germans, in Belgium, is a quick tribute to her memory by England's ally. The statue will stand in one of the noted squares of Paris.

The burning of the Parliament House in Ottawa, Canada, during the week was a notable disaster. The building was a beautiful one and cost over four millions of dollars. The fire started in the reading room where there was a large amount of paper, and spread rapidly. Though it occurred in the day time many had narrow escapes and several lives were lost. There is some suspicion that the fire was the result of a plot but nothing has yet been proved.

EXPECT FALL OF DURAZZO

Capture By Austrians Is Conceded Imminent.

DELAY ATTACK ON SALONICA

Terrific Artillery Engagements Mark Operations on Western Front—Offensive Movement on Large Scale Expected Shortly—Lens Bombarded.

London, Feb. 8.—The fall of Durazzo, capital and seaport of Albania, is conceded here to be imminent. No resistance is expected to be offered by the small army of Essad Pasha, supported by fragments of the former Serbian army. Now that the Bulgars and Austrians have joined hands, repeating the plan of strategy followed in the invasion of Serbia, Durazzo is as good as given up by the Italians who, however, are determined to defend Avlona to the last.

Rome dispatches state that Austrian cavalry has reached the Arseni river, only four miles from Durazzo, and is awaiting the arrival of the bulk of the Austrian army which is rapidly advancing, having crossed the river Isah on Sunday. El Bassan is in the invaders hands.

There was nothing to substantiate the reports that the drive on Salonica has actually begun. Supplementary dispatches bear out the theory that these reports were caused by skirmishes around the neutral zone. Military observers believe that a general offensive against the allies in Greece will not be undertaken until the one

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